United Nations A/C.2/60/L.12

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
31 October 2005

Original: English

Sixtieth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 54 (a)
Globalization and interdependence: globalization and interdependence

Jamaica:* draft resolution

Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/169 of 15 December 1998, 54/231 of 22 December 1999, 55/212 of 20 December 2000, 56/209 of 21 December 2001, 57/274 of 20 December 2002, 58/225 of 23 December 2003 and 59/240 of 22 December 2004 on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence,

Recalling also the development section of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[1]

Recalling further its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Reaffirming the resolve expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[2] to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for the people of the world,

Recognizing that globalization and interdependence have opened new opportunities for the growth of the world economy and development, that globalization offers new perspectives for the integration of developing countries into the world economy and that it can improve the overall performance of the economies of developing countries by opening up market opportunities for their exports, by promoting the transfer of information, skills and technology and by increasing the financial resources available for investment in physical and intangible

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

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assets, acknowledging that globalization has also brought new challenges for growth and sustainable development and that developing countries have been facing special difficulties in responding to them, recognizing that some countries have successfully adapted to the changes and benefited from globalization but that many others, especially the least developed countries, have remained marginalized in the globalizing world economy, and recognizing also that, as stated in the Millennium Declaration, the benefits and costs of globalization are very unevenly distributed,

Reaffirming the commitment to eradicate hunger and poverty and promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development and global prosperity for all and to promoting the development of the productive sectors in developing countries to enable them to participate more effectively in and benefit from the process of globalization,

Reaffirming also the significant importance of an open, universal, equitable, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory and balanced multilateral trading system in pursuit of sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development,

Taking note of the adoption of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at its thirty-third session, and noting that the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity is the key to sustainable human development, as a contribution to a fair globalization,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. *Reaffirms* the commitment to sound policies, good governance at all levels and the rule of law, to mobilize domestic resources, attract international flows, promote international trade as an engine for development and increase international financial and technical cooperation for development, sustainable debt financing and external debt relief and to enhance the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems;

3. *Reaffirms also* that good governance at the international level is fundamental for achieving sustainable development and that, in order to ensure a dynamic and enabling international economic environment, it is important to promote global economic governance through addressing the international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns that have an impact on the development prospects of developing countries, and to this effect calls on the international community to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including ensuring support for structural and macro-economic reform, a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem and increasing the market access of developing countries;

4. *Reaffirms further* that each country has primary responsibility for its own development, that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development and that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty;

[3] A/60/322.

5. *Stresses* that, in the increasingly globalizing interdependent world economy, a holistic approach to the interconnected national, international and systemic challenges of financing for development, namely, sustainable, gender-sensitive and people-centered development, is essential in order to open up opportunities for all and to ensure that resources are created and used effectively and that solid and accountable institutions are established at all levels;

6. *Stresses also* that development strategies have to be formulated with a view to minimizing the negative social impact of globalization and maximizing its positive impact, while ensuring that all groups of the population, in particular the poorest, benefit from it, and that at the international level, efforts have to converge on the means to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals;

7. *Stresses further* the special importance of creating an enabling international economic environment through strong cooperative efforts by all countries and institutions to promote equitable economic development in a world economy that benefits all people, and in that context invites developed countries, in particular the major industrialized countries, which have significant weight in influencing world economic growth, when formulating their macroeconomic policies, to take into account whether the effects of those policies in terms of the external economic environment would be favourable to the growth and development of developing countries;

8. *Underlines* the fact that the increasing interdependence of national economies in a globalizing world and the emergence of rule-based regimes for international economic relations have meant that the space for national economic policy, i.e. the scope for domestic policies, especially in the areas of trade, investment and industrial development, is now often framed by international disciplines, commitments and global market considerations, that it is for each Government to evaluate the trade-off between the benefits of accepting international rules and commitments and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space and that it is particularly important for developing countries, bearing in mind development goals and objectives, that all countries take into account the need for appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments;

9. *Also underlines* the fact that, in addressing the linkages between globalization and sustainable development, particular focus must be placed on identifying and implementing policies and practices that advance and strengthen the interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development, namely, economic development, social development and environmental protection, taking into account the Rio principles, including the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[4] and that facilitate the transfer of environmentally sound technologies on concessional and preferential terms, which, as mutually agreed, is essential for sustainable development;

[4] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

10. *Reaffirms* the central role of the United Nations in the promotion of international cooperation for development and enhancing the coherence, coordination and implementation of development goals and actions agreed upon by the international community and in strengthening coordination within the United Nations system in close cooperation with all other multilateral financial trade and development institutions in order to support sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development;

11. *Reaffirms also* the commitment to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, and to that end calls for advancing the efforts to reform the international financial architecture, especially the ongoing efforts to enhance the voice and participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the Bretton Woods institutions, taking into account the progress in the context of the International Monetary Fund quota review;

12. *Emphasizes* the significant importance of fulfilling the development dimension of the Doha development agenda, which places the needs and interest of developing countries, including the least developed countries, at the heart of the Doha work programme,[5] while reiterating the important role that enhanced market access, balanced rules and well targeted, sustainable financed technical assistance and capacity-building programmes can play in the economic development of those countries, and calls for the fullest realization of the Doha Work Programme and the decision taken by the General Council of the World Trade Organization on 1 August 2004,[6] underlining that special attention shall be given to specific trade and development needs and concerns of developing countries, including special and differential treatment and implementation issues, and to the successful completion of the Doha round of trade negotiations in 2006;

13. *Stresses* the importance of building a people-centered and inclusive information society so as to enhance digital opportunities for all people in order to help bridge the digital divide, putting the potential of information and communication technologies at the service of development and addressing new challenges of the information society, and in this regard calls for the implementation of the outcomes of the Geneva phase of the World Summit on the Information Society[7] and ensuring the success of the second phase of the Summit;

14. *Calls upon* the international community, in particular the organizations of the United Nations system, and invites the World Trade Organization, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other multilateral development organizations to promote the integration of the development dimension, in their policies and programmes;

15. *Calls upon* the organs and bodies of the United Nations, and invites the organizations of the United Nations system, to consider, within their mandates, the report of the World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization entitled "A Fair Globalization: Creating Opportunities for All",[8] invites relevant

[5] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[6] World Trade Organization, document WT/L/579. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

[7] See A/C.2/59/3.

[8] See A/59/98-E/2004/79.

organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant multilateral bodies to provide information to the Secretary-General on their activities to promote an inclusive and equitable globalization, and also calls upon Member States to consider the report;

16. *Stresses* the importance of migration as a phenomenon accompanying increased globalization, including its impact on economies, and underlines further the need for greater coordination and cooperation among countries as well as relevant regional and international organizations in order to identify appropriate ways and means to maximize its development benefits and minimize its negative impact;

17. *Emphasizes* the need for actions at the global level that allow developing countries to take advantage of new technologies as well as harness their own technological capacities, including by ensuring that the intellectual property rights regime is development-oriented and enables technological diffusion and adaptation;

18. *Stresses* the need to promote corporate responsibility and accountability, including through the improvement of voluntary international instruments and appropriate national regulations in order to help increase the contribution of corporate actors, especially transnational corporations, to the advancement of development goals, while recognizing that within their respective spheres of action, corporate actors, especially transnational corporations, have an important role in supporting technology transfer, supplier linkages and the provision of access to export markets for developing countries;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution under the agenda item entitled "Globalization and interdependence".